## AGUINALDO'S RABBLE.

WE MAY HAVE TO LAY A REAV HAND UPON THE INSURGENTS.

Their Leaders Are Arrogant and Do Not Pre tend to Acknowledge Our Authority-Spaniards Seem Disposed to Surrender if We Will Guarantee Their Safety-Insurgents Say They Will Kill Every Single Don-Bent on Loot and Will Prebably Have to Be Disarmed-Our Land Force Under Fire, but Makes No Besponse Special Cable Despatches to Tan Box.

LONDON, Aug. 2.-The correspondent of the Times at Cavité, confirming the difficulties arising from Aguinaldo's attitude, writes that it is daily becoming more apparent that serious complications are ahead.

The Americans never made a greater mis take than in bringing Aguinaldo and the other insurgent leaders to Cavité and giving them arms and ammunition.

Aguinaldo, fearing annexation, openly opposes the Americans. His attitude makes future operations problematical.

The correspondent adds: "The city, with the aid of the fleet, might have been already American. I am convinced that the Fillpines will never capture it unaided. If the Americans withdraw, the fate of the natives under Spanish rule will be worse than before. The best solution of the political situation would be for the United States to administer the islands, insisting upon the immediate disarmament of the natives.

"Five half-breeds whom Aguinaldo captured with Spanish passes have been condemned to

"The auxiliary gunboat Hugh McCulioch now patrols between the neutral fleet and Manila to prevent communication.

"Gen. Merritt's arrival has greatly stimulated military activity. Gen. Greene, who directs the active operations, has established his headquarters near the shore and under the guns of the war ships. He is 4,000 yards from the Spanish position, and from 800 to 2.000 yards from the insurgent lines.

"The Americans as yet have not returned a single shot, although they are constantly under

fire.
"The situation at the front is most extraordinary. Each force is guarding its own lines. The insurgents are little better than an armed rabble. They pass freely into the American camp, but they do not assist the Americans; indeed, they rather hinder operations.

"I am reluctant to believe the report circulated by the insurgents that a prominent American official assured Aguinaldo that the Americans came simply to support the insurgent cause and establish a republic; yet the attitude of the insurgents, particularly since Aguinaldo's proclamation concerning his plans for a future republic, seems ample to confirm the report. The leaders are aggressively arrogant. They do not pretend to recognize American authority, Gen. Merritt has not yet met Aguinaldo.

"The condition of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents at Cavité is deplorable, and has excited Gen. Merritt's pity. He will begin to issue rations to them to-day.

"This will probably be the first step toward the assumption of proper authority over the in-

"It is an open secret, of which I have confirmation from the best sources, that Manilla will be surrendered any day the demand is made, provided that assurances be given that the inhabitants will be protected from the insurgents, who declare openly their intention of killing every Spaniard in the city.

"Whatever the original purpose of the insurgents, it is now a fact that their only incentive for continuing the conflict are revenge and plunder. It is therefore evident that the Americans must settle with the insurgents first. I am convinced that the only means of controlling Aguinaldo's rabble is to disarm all of them. This alone will make life and property secure.

"Shortly after midnight the Americans occupled the insurgent lines for several hundred yards, including the position nearest the Spanish works. The insurgents yielded the position at Gen. Merritt's request."

A despatch to the Daily News says that the officials of the Spanish War Office have been working day and night for a week past preparing an expedition for the Philippines. which it is universally thought Spain will be allowed to retain.

The minute a treaty of peace is signed an expedition of 40,000 men will be despatched to chastise Aguinaldo. However incredible this may seem, such action is deliberately contem-

Hono Kono, Aug. 1.-The American despatch boat Zafiro arrived here to-day from Manila,

which port she left on July 29. She reports that at that date no assault had been made on the city by either the insurgents

or Americans. The time of the passage of the steamer New port, which conveyed Gen. Merritt from San Francisco to Cavité, was twenty-three days, the

fastest time on record. Gen. Anderson, while riding near Malate recently, narrowly escaped being shot by Span-

It is declared that should Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt attack the city Captain-General Augustin will offer to capitulate on the following terms:

The Spanish troops to march out with the honors of war; the soldiers and officials to be paroled and allowed to return to Spain, and the Americans to give assurances that they will protect the lives and property of the Spanish residents.

## MERRITT WANTS MORE MEN.

The Attitude of the Insurgents in the Philip-pines Grows More Threatening.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- Some anxiety in regard to the situation in the Philippine Islands was caused by a despatch from Major-Gen. Merritt received by the Secretary of War to-Upon receiving it Secretary Alger carried it to the White House, and it was made the subject of a long conference between him, Secretary Long and the President. The War Desent refuses to make the message public. but some of the contents became known this THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

afternoon. Gen. Merritt advised the Adminis-

tration fully in regard to the situation as he

found it upon his arrival at Manila, and he also

mentioned some things which have occurred

since his arrival there which are rather dis-

quieting to the President and the members of

the war administration. The attitude of the

threatening, and it is now understood in Washington that the rebel forces have closed in on

nearly all sides of Manila, and are a standing

menace not only to the citadel, but to Ameri

can soldiers who may attempt to capture the

capital in conjunction with the naval forces

It was said this afternoon by a prominent

that Gen. Merritt had asked that troops be sen!

to the Philippines to raise his total force to

50,000 men. No surprise was caused when

this report was heard around the corridors of

the State. War and Navy buildings, for it was

well known that Gen. Merritt had asked before

he left Washington that the forces under his

command be increased and that he had re-

peated the request after reaching San Fran

cisco. As the situation in the Philippines is

known to have grown worse since that time, so

far as the insurgents are concerned, the report

that Gen. Merritt asked to-day for 50,000 men

would have been considered quite credible even if it had come from a less trustworthy

source than the person who talked to the Sec-

retary of War on the subject. Secretary Alger

however, denied to reporters later in the after

noon that Gen. Merritt's telegram had con-

The Administration learns that the opinion

of Gen. Merritt is that the attitude of the in

surgents in the Philippines in regard to the

city of Manila is similar to that of the Cubans

under Gen. Garcia in regard to the city of San

tiago de Cuba, but that it is much more threaten

ing in the former case. Gen. Merritt indicates

however, that his policy will be to resist the

insurgents with all the means in his power, al-

though he expresses doubt of his ability to cope

with the most serious emergency without an

increase in the number of troops assigned to

In the despatch which he sent to the War

Department on Saturday last he told Secretary

Alger that he should need all of the forces that

had been assigned to him, and there was a

strong suggestion in the form of the language

used that an increase in the number was con-

sidered desirable. He did not say so in so

many words, however, and the War Depart-

ment was not made aware of the real need for

Secretary Alger and Secretary Long would

have little to say about the situation in the

Philippines when they came from the White

House this afternoon. The Navy Department

had received a despatch from Admiral Dewey.

but the only official who would say anything or

the subject said that the despatch contained

nothing of great importance. It was learned

on official authority that Gen. Merritt informed

the department that he was about to unite

with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the

surrender of Manila, in order to forestall any

decided action in the same direction which

may be taken by Aguinaldo. Upon the deliv-

ery of this demand the most critical stage in

affairs in the Philippines will probably have

The action of the American military and

naval commanders may cause Aguinaldo to

take the most desperate step. As Gen. Mer-

ritt's cablegram indicating his intention in re-

gard to Manila was sent from Cavité last Thurs-

day, there is a possibility that action has al-

rendy been taken by Merritt and Dewey to

secure the capitulation of the capital. When

Gen. Merritt sent his despatch he had with

him between 11,000 and 12,000 men. It is the

intention of the department to reinforce this

number by about 11,000, so that the total force

in the Philippines will not be far from 23,000

What action will be taken by the war admir

istration in regard to sending still larger forces

to the far East is a matter of great uncertain

ty which involves to a greater or smaller ex-

tent the question of the disposition to be made

of the Philippines at the end of the war. If the

islands are not to be retained under the flag of

the United States the Administration does not

care to incur the trouble and expense of doub-

ing the size of the army originally intended to

Manila, and the negotiations for peace are be

lieved now to be progressing so rapidly

that the Government finds it especially

difficult to determine the question of send

ing reinforcements to Gen. Merritt just

be retained as territory of the United

States, it will be necessary, in the opinion o

officers of the Administration, to maintain for

a time at least an army of 50,000 men in the

islands. The fear is entertained that unless

this is done the United States will have as seri-

ous difficulty in repressing rebellion among the

inhabitants of the islands as Spain has had in

bility that a very large garrison of United

States troops would have to be maintained in

the islands for several years, if Spain were to

withdraw her troops and the territory were to

become a possession of this country. Still fur-

ther, it would be necessary probably to main

tain a small garrison in the islands perma

Great difficulty would be experienced at this

time if the Government should see the necessity

of sending 50,000 men to the Philippines. Th

principal ships available for transport service

the high seas with troops bound for Manila or

returning from that port after discharging

their cargoes of men and supplies, are the

Arizona and the Scandia. The distance be

tween San Francisco and Manila is so great

that a large number of ships is necessary in

order to transport any considerable force from

one point to the other. It is doubtful if any

nore desirable ships can be obtained by the

Government for transport purposes in Pacific

waters. The ships which left San Francisco

with the first military expedition for Manila

are, however, due in San Francisco this week.

NEW LONDON NAVAL STATION.

Station for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-Although New London

has been temporarily abandoned as a naval

station, it has been decided to make it one of

the most important coal depots in the country

It is intended that the most extensive coal shed,

piers and facilities for loading war vessels with

oal yet built for the navy shall be erected

there, and that hereafter New London shall

be designated as the chief Northern coal sta-

tion of the service. Congress at the last ses-

sion appropriated \$200,000, with which the ex-

tensive improvements are to be carried out,

tensive improvements are to be carried out, and bids will be asked to-morrow, with stipulations to contractors that suggestions be presented as to the most practicable means of converting the station into a coal depot. The jurisdiction of the yard has been transferred to the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Designs for sheds provide that they be erected on the end of a long pier, to which yesels can go alongside and load coal directly, the sheds to be connected with the shore by a rallway. As a coaling station New London will be convenient for all vessels arriving at the New York Navy Yard, and strategically is considered advantageously located for a fleet of ships that would operate at the castern end of Long Island in time of war.

Gen. Schwann Arrives at Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The following bulleti

PONCE. Porto Rico, July 30.
Secretary of War, Washington:

and part of his brigate on sound soon.
afternoon. Remainder expected soon.
"Milles." and part of his brigade on board, arrived this

"Transport Cherokee, with Gen. Schwann

has been issued by the War Department:

n the Pacific coast, besides those already on

nently.

years past. There is even the strong proba

at this time. If the Philippines are

reinforcements until to-day.

tained a request for more troops.

rson who taiked with the Secretary of War

under Admiral Dewey.

naurgents under Aguinaldo has grown more

SPAIN IS BELIEVED TO BE SINCERELY ANXIOUS TO END THE WAR.

M. Cambon's Statements to the President Have Tended to Remove the Doubts of Those Who Thought Spain Would Not Give Up Until She Had Been Thoroughly Subjugated in the West Indies and the War Carried to Her Very Doors,

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The President and the nembers of the Cabinet have had a comparaively quiet, restful day, greatly at variance in its lack of activity to the important business transacted last week, when the Spanish over tures for peace were presented and answered. Outside of a conference on the situation at Manila there was little of moment to occupy the attention of the Administration, for the next move must come from Spain in her answer to the demands of the United States that certain conditions shall be complied with before peace negotiations can begin. There still exists a difference of opinion among the leading officials as to whether peace will come as a result of consideration at Madrid of the note transmitted through M. Cambon, and there is even some doubt expressed as to the good faith of the Spanish Government in seeking information as to the position of the United States with regard to arranging terms for ending the war M Cambon's statements to the President and Secretary Day, however, have undoubtedly tended to encourage the belief held in some quarters that Spain is sincerely anxious to range a peace without delay, and were it not for the experience this Administration has had with Spanish methods of diplomacy in the brief period between the inauguration of President McKinley and the beginning of the war, there would probably be a general feeling that there will be no more fighting, and that a treaty of seace will be negotiated without any great delay

But some of the most prominent men who have been familiar with every phase of the ante-bellum diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, and the subsequent failure of the Spanish authorities to realize, until very recently, that their cause was hopeless, cannot get rid of the idea that Spain will not give up until she is thoroughly whipped. The destruction of Cervera's fleet was, in the opinion of nearly every official here, the underlying reason for the decision at Madrid to make the inquiry presented by M. Cambon, but some of these officials say that, with the mercurial tendency of the Latin character and the intense pride of the Spanish people, there lies the likelihood of a complete change in the sentiment that actu ated the Sagasta Ministry in determining to ask this Government if it were willing to make terms for ending the war.

One very high officer of the Government expressed the opinion, during the period just prior to the President's action on the Spanish note, when all the correspondents in Madrid were sending out stories that the Spanish Ministry was about to sue for peace, that the Spanish would not be willing to have the war terminated until they were brought to a sense of the utter hopelessness of their struggle by the complete subjugation of their military and naval forces in the West Indies and the far East, and perhaps not until the war had been carried home to the very doors of Spain itself. He has since modified this view, and is now apparently convinced that the Spanish Ministry was sincere in its overtures of last Tuesday The opinion of this official is valuable on ac count of his intimate knowledge of the position of the Spanish Government, more valuable than that of other officers whose understand ing of Spanish good faith is based on what they know of diplomatic negotiations between

Madrid and Washington in the past. M. Cambon, while not invested with any plenipotentiary powers, as THE SUN explained this morning, fully understands the position of the Spanish Ministry. THE SUN told on Wednes day last that he did not carry out the request of Duke Almodovar de Rio to present th original note until he had made inquiries of Madrid and been thoroughly and minutely informed as to what he was authorized to say telegraphic correspondence with the Duke Almodovar de Rio, and is in a position to answer accurately, with knowledge of the wishes of the Spanish authorities, any questions that may be asked by President McKinley or the Secretary of State. Two officials of the State Department said to-day in regard to the statement that M. Cambon had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plen ipotentiary to arrange terms of peace, that such a statement was ridiculous on its face, as the granting of powers of that character to M Cambon would mean that diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain had been

In the hope that Spain will accept quickly the ultimatum of the United States contained in the note setting forth terms that must be adopted before peace negotiations can continue, some of the President's advisers are considering in ar informal way the names of several men of prominence for selection as representatives o this Government on the peace commission proposed in the American communication.

Among those whose names have been sugested to the President are Richard Olney o Massachusetts, former Secretary of State of the United States; Stewart L. Woodford of New York, the last Minister to Spain, and George F. Edmunds of Vermont, former Senator from that State, Gen. Woodford's name came to the President's mind from its natural association with a resumption of rela the enemy's country, and if the Administration were disposed to go easy with Spain would undoubtedly excellent representative of the United States Senator Edmunds is an international lawyer o ability, who was called in by the President in the ante-bellum stages of diplomacy to prepare

communications to the Spanish Government. His age and his disinclination to undertake new and arduous work, perhaps necessitating It Is to Be Converted Into a Great Coaling a trip outside the United States, are suggest by his friends as reasons why he might not be induced to accept.

The mention of Mr. Olney has met with

general approval in Washington. His tenacity of purpose in whatever he under takes is one of the main reasons urged why he should be appointed, but the Administration is more than ever impressed with his fitness for the duties o representative of the United States arranging peace terms on accoun sentiments expressed Olney in an article in the May number of the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "International Iso lation of the United States." This article is construed to show Mr. Olney's desire for territorial extension, and the Administration advocates of the retention of the Philippines are satisfied that if the former Secretary of State were placed on the Peace Commission there no backdown in any particular by this Government in its intention to retain all of Spain's far Eastern possessions. Mr. Olney was not in sympathy, even during his official term, with Mr. Cleveland's hermit policy, and knowing this, the Administration will give his name the fullest consideration.

The Gedney Channel lights were lighted last night for the first time since the channels were mined at the outbreak of the war.

For Rhoumatism, Gout, or any kindred ailment drink Londonderry Lithia Water. - Adv

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FAKE.

Twice Convicts Itself of Sending a Lying Despatch Regarding the Status of M. Cambon in the Peace Negotiations

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The Associated Press is convicted on its own testimony of having telegraphed from this city on Saturday night s despatch with regard to the conference between the President and the French Ambassador, based on a statement that had no foundation in fact. That despatch said that at the Saturday conference, M. Cambon "pre sented to the President credentials he had re ceived from the Spanish Government appoint ing him Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipoten tiary, with complete instructions as to the man ner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the President."

The statement was also made in the despatch that "after a strong argument the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular," and that the "peace negotiations" had reached "the point of a preliminary basis of peace be tween the Government of Spain and the Gov ernment of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid Cabinet of what was done to-day to bring the war to an end."

The Associated Press knew that these state ments were false when they were made, or, if they did not know it, they could have learned the truth by going to the fountain head of information concerning the doings of the Admin istration, as THE SUN did. The Washington despatch in THE SUN this morning, denouncing as false the report that Cambon had presented credentials of any kind whatsoever to the President on Saturday, demonstrated clearly to the manufacturers of the news sent out by the Associated Press what a serious mistake they had made, and they at once set out to get an official statement from somebody that would break the force of THE SUN'S exposure of their audacious lying. They failed utterly, and then in desperation turned to the probable source of their inspiration for the original statement that M. Cambon presented to the President credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from Spain. After an earnest plea for relief from their unhappy situation caused by THE Sun's authoritative denunciation of their despatch as a lie, the French Ambassador permitted the Associated Press to publish the following:

"When the French Ambassador went or Saturday to the White House he went fully enabled to discuss, from the Spanish Governnent's point of view, the propositions of the Government of the United States. These views of the Spanish Government were re ceived by M. Cambon subsequent to his first isit Tuesday to the President.

That official statement, which is proof posttive that they were lying Saturday and Sunday night in their despatches saying that creden tials as an Envoy Extraordinary had been presented, is all that the Associated Press fakirs were able to obtain after besieging everybody in official life from Cabinet members down to the attaches of the French Embassy all day. They published it because it was the best thing they could get, but that they felt sure that the public not accept it as proof that credentials as Envoy Extraordinary of Spain had been received by the French Ambassador is evident from their grotesque attempt to show by a hysterical waste of explanatory words that the official

statement means more than it says. They say "The instructions [to Cambon from Spain were necessarily embraced in a cable despatch bearing the signature of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. Even the despatch was in cipher, so it lacked those usual formalities of written credentials by which the right of a diplomatic official to express the direct views of a foreign Government are made known.

unconsciously the Associated Press convicts itself a second time, for if the credentials were part of "a cipher despatch lacking the usual formalities of written credentials. hen they could not have been presented to the President at the White House conference And they were not. No credentials, written or oral, if such a thing as oral credentials could possibly exist outside of an Associated Press despatch, were presented to the President by M. Cambon on Saturday or on any other day of France, and the Associated Press manufac urers of news know it, because they have been told so many times to-day by those to whom they appealed for an indorsement of their ly-

ing despatches of Saturday and Sunday night THE SUN's authority for the statement that M. Cambon has presented no credentials from Spain is such that the Associated Press dare not question it and dare not appeal to it for confirmation of their despatches. The only proof which they dare offer of a statement which the know positively to be untrue, even if they did not know it at the time the original despatch was written, is the unsigned assurance that the French Embassy went to the White House fully enabled to discuss at the Spanish Gov rnment's point of view the propositions of th Government of the United States." THE SUN give them further evidence of the untruthfulness of the statement that M Cambon presented credentials to the President n the shape of a denial from the Ambassador imself. He does not hesitate to describe a 'absurd" the statement that the President of he United States could receive him or anybody else as an Envoy Plenipotentiary from

Spain while the two countries are at war As the public discredited the lying and born bastic despatch of the Associated Press as soon as it was published, M. Cambon seems to have been the real victim of it.

SHAFTER'S TROOPS TO COME NORTH. But the Greater Part Will Not He With

drawn Until the End of Summer. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- Arrangements are be ng made, contrary to the expectation of the War Department a few days ago, to begin the vement of troops from Santiago to Montauk Point, L. I., immediately. It is still said at the War Department that the greater part o Shafter's army will probably not be with drawn from Santiago until the end of the summer, or at such time as the yellow ever shall have been thoroughly stamped out It is believed, however, that some of the cayalry regiments can be safely brought to Long Island and placed in a healthful camp at Mon tauk. Col. Forwood of the medical department of the army has been instructed to construct a tent hospital at Montauk Point capable of ac ommodating 500 soldiers. No sick will be brought North at present, but only the healthy avalry troops which have been situated high ground, and have thus not been infected with the disease. Col. Roosevelt's regiment of rough riders is not among those coming North.

## 382 WOUNDED SPANIARDS.

Two Vessels Were Taking Them to Havan When the Badger Caught Them. KEY WEST, Aug. 1 .- The tugboat Childs armorning from the Tortugas with

additional facts concerning the capture made by the Badger at Nuevitas. On Thursday the Badger picked up a tug, a schooner and a parge leaving Nuovitas. the other vessels, and all flew the Red Cross flag. The Badger found on them 382 wounds Spanish soldiers, who were being taken to Havana. Most of the men were in a bad way vana. Most of the men wers in a bad way. The Badger took them to the Tortugas, where they will have every attention.

The schooner Dolores, sixty tons, arrived here this morning in charge of Eusign Craven and four men of the Eagle, which caught her on July 23 in Corientes Bay. The vessel was heavily laden with food and had salled from Progreso for Batabano. A large number of papers found on her are believed to be the papers of other vessels.

SPAIN IS HESITATING.

OUR CONDITIONS ARE MORE SEVERE THAN SHE EXPECTED.

lagasta's Ministry Spends Many Hours in Conference but May Delay Its Reply to the President-The Liberal Declares That Spain Will Not Give Up Porto Rico. Special Cable Despatches to Tun Stru.

LONDON, Aug. 2.-A despatch to the Standard from Madrid says that early to-day the general impression in court and official circles was that peace was in sight. All the newspapers seemed to believe that the end of war was imminent. The impression this evening is less favorable

because it has been learned that the American conditions are harder in tone and substance than was supposed, especially in regard to the Philippines, where scope is left for the natives, especially Aguinaldo, to interfere with the final settlement before a mixed commission, which would create conditions rendering the working of Spanish rule almost impossible. It is probable that the Government will

A despatch received at the London office of THE SUN from its correspondent at Madrid says that at 5 o'clock this morning Duke Almodovar de Rio received a telegram from Washington amplifying the first telegram received from M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States. The message was immediately shown to Premier Sagasta, who consequently called a Cabinet council to meet at 10 o'clock. The council met accordingly, and the Ministers did not leave the Presidency until 12:20 P. M.

Premier Sagasta afterward said that the conditions imposed by the American Government were severe. It is rumored that President McKinley demands an instant reply. The Ministers will meet again at 5 o'clock this a fternoon

Madrid, Aug. 1.-Upon reassembling the council remained in session for four hours. Upon departing each Minister said it had been agreed to ask an explanation of certain points n M. Cambon's message conveying the terms of the United States.

There is reason to believe that the terms imosed will be accepted. There was a lively discussion between Gen. Correa, Minister of War, and Sefior Gamazo.

Minister of Public Works, during the session of The Liberal declares that the Philippines are of secondary importance in the peace terms compared with Porto Rico, the retention of

which, the paper says, the Cabinet is unanimously decided upon. The Liberal adds:
"The disposal of Porto Rico is the most important point of the negotiations. Only in the most desperate and most extreme case, when President McKinley makes the cession of Porto Rico a matter on which peace or no peace depends, will the Government debate whether to

yield or continue the struggle."

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION. England Isn't Negotiating with Us Concern ing the Islands.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 1 .- In the House of Common o-day Mr. Curzon said, in reply to a question, that no negotiations were in progress with the United States regarding the Philippines. He also said that the Government had no in formation that Germany was seeking posses sion of the Island of Luzon.

DISAFFECTION IN HER ARMY.

Measures Taken to Quell a Mutinous Spirit in a Spanish Regiment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 1 .- A despatch to the Dails Telegraph from Madrid, dated July 30, says: "Yesterday one of the regiments here showed such aggressive disaffection that the authorities were compelled to take prompt and stringent measures. Three of the ringleaders were arrested and the remainder were pacified Numerous summary changes have been made in the personnel of the various regiments whose officers are believed to be disaffected, thereby causing unpleasantness in military circles here it is held that the Gov acted on baseless suspicions in some instances while many officers retain their posts, though they are undoubtedly hostile to the Government and the dynasty.'

SPAIN IS OUIET.

The Cheapening of Bread Has Made the People More Comfortable. Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

on, Aug. 1 .- A despatch to the Daily News from Gibraltar says that the cheapening of bread throughout Spain has restored com parative prosperity, and the country is quiet. Madrid, Aug. 1.-It is probable that a surfax of six pesetas will be imposed upon grain.

SMOKELESS POWDER FOR THE NAVY chase a Million Pounds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-The operations of the military and naval forces of the United States in the war have taught the Federal authoritie many valuable lessons, not the least of which is the great benefit derived by the use of smoke less powder. The Naval Administration has been studying the smokeless powder question in all its aspects for several years, but practical experience was not had until the siege o Santiago to demonstrate how necessary this brand of explosive is for the purpose of warfare. As a result of the renewed considera tion in the light of what was demonstrate at Santiago, particularly by the New Orleans the only vessel of the American fleet using the new explosive, the Navy Department to-day decided to purchase 1,000,000 pounds of smokeless powder for general distribution among the ships of the service. The requirements of the navy are 3,500,000 pounds, s that powder of the smokeless variety will fill less than a third of the magazine space on the various war vessels. Eighty cents a pound is the estimate made by the Navy Department fo the entire contract, thus insuring an expenditure of \$800,000 for the initial contract.

The Navy Department will also receive bids soon for furnishing projectiles of all calibres. from the little 1-pounders to the big 13-inch rifles of the battleships Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon. A million dollars will be expended in these contracts. A number of firms which make bicycle manufacturing their principa business are evidently contemplating branch ing out into the making of projectiles, for they have asked the Navy Department for copies o specifications in relation to the projectile bids Whether these bicycle firms will show their abil ity to undertake the making of projectiles the Navy Department does not know, but the opin ion among officers is that they will not be able to do the work. However, one bicycle company has recently gone into projectile manu facturing, and is now engaged on a contracfor furnishing some cast steel shells.

The St. Paul and St. Louis to Be Trans ferred to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.-Arrangements have been made between the Navy Department and the owners of the American line of steamships. whereby the St. Paul and the St. Louis, now ngaged as auxiliary cruisers in the navy, will be transferred to the War Department for its emporary use. Officials of the company were in Washington to-day and had conferences on the subject with Secretaries Long and Alger The St. Paul and the St. Louis will be used to transport troops and supplies for the army in Porto Bico and Cuba.

OUR FESSELS OFF SAN JUAN.

Macias Reports the Appearance of War ships and Transports. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

Madrid, Aug. 1.-Captain-General Macias transports are off San Juan.

HURRY ORDERS FOR MANILA. Stores for a Great Army to Be Shipped from San Francisco to Gen. Merritt

San Francisco, Aug. 1 .- Orders have been received here in the last few days by the Commissary Department which indicate that the Government contemplates sending a far larger force of troops to Manila than has been re ported. These orders were repeated to-day. with instructions to rush the preparations on the transports and get all the troops now in San Francisco off to Manila as rapidly as possible.

The orders to the Commissary Departmen are to ship a quantity of stores which is largely in excess of the needs of the 15,000 men al ready sent off and of the 12,000 men left here. This is assumed to mean that the Government has been in possession for several days of Gen. Merritt's request for 50,000 men to cope with the Philippine situation, and that all the resources of the War Department will be put forth to comply with it. The chief trouble is found in securing proper

transports, as most of the available vessels have been chartered. The sailing ship Tacoma. towed by the tug Iroquois, will sail for Maniia on Thursday with horses and mules and appliances. The Arizona will sail next Monday or Tuesday, carrying the Seventh California Regiment. If the vessel sails on Tuesday the regiment will break camp and go on board on Monday. The Scandia will sail a week from next Thursday and will carry recruits for various

The First New York Regiment was feeling well to-day, as 450 men were ordered to sail for Honolulu on Thursday and the whole regiment had a pay day. The New Yorkers are billeted on the fine steamer Charles Nelson, which is fitted up with all modern conveniences. On the steamer Lakme, which leaves at the same time, will go 300 engineers under Major Langfett. The steamer Northfork, which was originally chartered for the transport service, has been condemned for this purpose, and will carry freight to Honolulu, including a large quantity of lumber to build permanent barracks.

Twenty-four silver instruments arrived for the band of the New York regiment to-day, and Col. Stacpole promises some music that will eclipse the efforts of most military bands. The regiment will now have more enthusiastic feminine visitors than ever. One New Yorker is suffering from measles, but he and his tent ates have been safely quarantined.

NINE SPANISH VESSELS SEIZED.

The Mexican Government Detains Them, as They Were Laden with Supplies for Cuba. WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 .- Reports at the Cuban headquarters in this city from its representatives in Mexico say that the Government of that country has seized and detained the following vessels at the ports of Tabasco, Campeche, Progreso, and Vera Cruz: Sahara, Barca Masia, El Constante, El Manuelito, El Mamie, El Lucero, Tres Hermanos, and the famous blockade runners Arturo and Victoria, whose Captains have been warded medals of honor for their success in eluding the American blockading fleet and carrying supplies to the Spaniards in Cuba.

Recently the Government of Mexico issued strict orders to its customs officers to guard carefully against all infringements of the neutrality act, and to seize all sels thought to be bound on fillbustering expeditions. These schooners at the time of their seigure were all laden with supplies in the way of food and provisions for the Spaniards in Cuba, and although consigned for various points, chiefly in the South and Central American countries, were to sail for Batabanao, a port on the southern coast of Cuba, where a number of blockade runners have landed their cargoes. El Aguila, another Spanreleased, as it could not be proved that she contained contraband of war. Delfin Sanchez, a wealthy Spanish merchant living in the city of Mexico, who has been at the head of the novement of equipping blockade runners and Telesforo Garcia, another prominent Spanfard, have retained counsel and instituted proceedings against the Mexican Government to secure the release of the vessels now held, and they will bitterly fight the case. The Spanish Consuls are also backing the case against the Government.

HOBSON GREETS HIS MOTHER.

Meets Her at Lithia Springs, Ga.—They Are Coming to New York Together.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.-The meeting of Lieut. t. P. Hobson and his mother this morning at Lithia Springs was one of the interesting events of the day. He arrived in Atlanta at an early hour this morning, and, dodging an enthusiastic crowd, boarded the train for Lithia, which he reached at 6:20 When the train pulled up to the station where the mother waited, a crowd of guests from the Sweetwater Park Hotel had gathered to join in the welcome. Lieut. Hobson alighted from the rear end of the car. His mother was looking for him in the front. He saw her shead and went to meet her. She turned, and seeing him, hurried toward him She threw her arms around his neck and went As Mrs. Hobson walked up the lane from the depot to the hotel, leaning upon the arm of her son, her face was aglow with happiness. They led the way from the railroad station, and the hotel guests followed two by two. At the hotel an ovation was awaiting Hobson. With much difficulty he shook himself free of the clinging growd and went to his mother's apartments where he and she had an hour's talk before breakfast

Lieut. Hobson will visit Fort McPherson here -morrow with his mother, and in the evening attend a reception at the Executive Mansion endered by the Army and Navy League. and Mrs. Hobson will leave on Wednesday for

HOSPITAL TENTS FOR SOLDIERS. wenty to Be Put Up on Governors Island

and Fifty at Fort Hamilton. The hospital at Governors Island is about as full of sick and wounded soldiers as it can be This was reported to the Surgeon-General, and his attention was called to the fact that more patients would probably be sent there in short time. Accordingly the Surgeon-General directed yesterday Lieut.-Col. J. Morris Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., to have put up at Governor's Island at once twenty hospital tents and fifty similar tents at Fort Hamilton. At the same time Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Surgeon, U. S. V., was detached from the Missouri and ordered to report at

Hoffman Island. Two of Hobson's Pontoons Start from Boston. BOSTON, Aug. 1 .- At noon to-day the two pontoons chartered by the Government of the Boston Towboat Company were taken in tow for New York and Santiago. The work to get them ready has been rushed, but they could not be made ready until to-day. Heavy chains, hydraulie jacks and other apparatus for raising the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon are on board. The tug Fred B. Dalzell will tow them to Vineyard Haven, and they will then be taken in tow by the tug Mercury.

## **HUNTING ENEMIES**

cables that several American warships and Porto Ricans Round Up Fugitive Spaniards.

ON TO THE CAPITAL CITY.

Our Troops Advance Twelve Miles on the Way to San Juan.

Was Ever Invading Army So Gladly Welcomed Before? The People of Yauca Embrace Our Soldiers as They March Into the Town-Thanking God for the Stars and Stripes-Crowds of Trembling Spaniards Brought to Headquarters and Released on Parole—The Enemy Planned to Blow Us Up by Mines Along the Ballroad-A Report That He Will Make a Stand in the Mountains and We Are Pushing On to See If He Wants a Fight-

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PONCE, July 30, via St. Thomas, W. L. Aug. 1 .- Porto Rico is turning American as fast as the United States troops advance. The Americans do not have to hunt the Spaniards; the citizens are doing that for them. Imagine a city of nearly 50,000 inhabitants, four-fifths of whom are hunting the other one-fifth and bringing them in by the nape of the neck, or wherever they can get hold of them, one, two, or three at a time, to the city. Spread over miles of country, here and there, at frequent intervals may be seen a body of from twenty to fifty excited persons dancing around a house, shouting and yelling at the top of their lungs. After awhile some of them dash off, and presently come back to the American soldiers. Then the whole crowd yell:

"He is there, he is there; catch him."

The soldiers then go in and pull out a miserable, shaking, under-sized person and make off with him to the military headquarters. The poor wretch gets to chattering expressions of his conviction that he is going to be killed, and the excited crowd follows so closely that the soldiers have to walk backward and point their bayonets to protect the prisoner.

The crowd yells, and some draw their fingers across their throats threateningly, which doesn't have a very reassuring effect upon the trembling prisoner. Arriving at headquarters, the shivering person instead of being put to death, as he fears, is only asked to sign a parole agreement, which he does with all the alacrity his shaking hand will permit, and he is let go to join the crowd in yelling "Vivan los Americanos," and there you have the city of Ponce

to-day. The really shivering ones are the Spaniards who are unfortunate enough to have been at one time or another members of the Spanish

The troops advanced toward the outposts of San Juan to-night. Juan Diaz, twelve miles from Ponce by the military road and nine miles as the bird flies, was the fourth town taken by the Americans, Guanica being the first, and then Yauco and Ponce. When the troops took possession of Yauco the Mayor of that town promptly issued this proclamation:

\* Citizena:

"To-day the citizens of Porto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful festivals. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over it thelflag of the Stars, planted in the name of the Government of the United States of America by the Major-General of the American Army, Gen.

Miles. "Porto Ricans, we are by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just given back to the bosom of our mother America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back in the name of her Government by Gen. Miles, and we must send her our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct toward the valiant troops represented by distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious Gen.

"Citizens: Long live the Government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail Porto Rico, always American!

"YAUCO, Porto Rico, United States of America, "El Alcalde, FRANCISCO MEGIA." The Alcalde is the Judge who administers justice, and he also presides as Mayor over

the City Council. The citizens of the town hugged the Amerieans, and some fell upon their knees and embraced the legs of the soldiers. It was a remarkable reception to an invading army. Afterward the citizens went hunting Spaniards,

as they later did in Ponce. Ponce was to-day placarded with posters issued by the Mayor of the town upon the order of Gen. Wilson, the Military Governor, demanding the surrender of all arms, and declaring it to be the duty of every citizen to tell if he knows where arms are concealed. This is partly responsible for the Spaniard hunting, the citizens wishing to do the work, desiring to perform

some duty in the service of the Americans.

When THE BUN despatch boat left to file this despatch there was a pile of signed paroles on Gen. Wilson's desk six inches high, and there were about 300 Spaniards in the city prison walting to sign. A great pile of arms has already been turned in, and the delivery of those not handed over is promised to-morrow. Besides the proclamation issued by the Mayor upon the order of Gen. Wilson, the Mayor issued one on his own account. It was of the same tenor as that issued by the Mayor of Yauco, though not quite so enthusiastic. Even the Spanish local newspapers profess loyalty to the Americans. The most rabid Spanish publication of them all. La Democracia, issued an ad-